

THE WAR.

"LET THE RAILING WORD, THROUGH ALL THE DAY, BE 'LIBERTY OR DEATH.'"

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1812.

No. 8.

THE WAR,

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(FOR THE EDITOR)

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Address of the MINORITY IN CONGRESS

(Continued from page 29.)

Concerning the subject of impressment, the undersigned sympathize with our unfortunate seamen, victims of this abuse of power, and participate in national sensibility, on their account. They do conceal from themselves, both its importance and duty; and they are well aware how stubborn it will, how blind the vision of powerful nations, and great interests grow into controversy.

But, before a resort to war for such interests, a rational nation will consider what is just, and a wise nation what is expedient. If the exercise of any right to the full extent of its abstract nature, be inconsistent with the safety of another nation, morality seems to require that, in practice, its exercise should, in respect, be modified. If it be proposed to vindicate any right by war, wisdom demands that it should of a nature, by war to be obtained. The interest connected with the subject of impressment are questionable, great to both nations; and in the full extent of abstract right as asserted by each, perhaps

The government of the United States asserts the broad principle that the flag of their merchant vessels shall protect their mariners. This privilege is claimed, although every person on board, except the Captain, may be an alien.

The British government asserts that the allegiance of their subjects is inalienable, in time of war, and that their seamen, found on the sea, the common highway of nations, shall not be protected by the flag of private merchant vessels.

The undersigned deem it unnecessary here to discuss the question for the American claim, for the immunity of their flag. But they cannot refrain from viewing it as a principle, of a nature very broad and comprehensive; to the abuse of which, the temptations are strong and numerous. And they do maintain that, before the calamities of war, in vindication of such a principle, be incurred, all the means of negotiation should be exhausted, and that also every practicable attempt should be made to regulate the exercise of the right; so that the acknowledged injury, resulting to other nations, should be checked, if not prevented. They are clearly of opinion that the peace of this happy and rising community should not be abandoned, for the sake of affording facilities to cover French property; or to employ British seamen.

The claim of Great-Britain to the services of her seamen is neither novel, nor peculiar. The doctrine of allegiance for which she contends is common to all governments of Europe. France, as well as England, has maintained it for centuries. Both nations claim, in time of war, the services of their subjects. Both by decrees forbid their entering into foreign employ. Both recel them by proclamation.

No man can doubt that in the present state of the French marine, if American merchant vessels were met at sea, having French seamen on board, France would take them. Will any man believe that the United States would go to war against France, on this account?

For very obvious reasons, this principle occasions little collision with France, or with any other nation, except England. With the English nation, the people of the United States are closely assimilated, in blood, language, intercourse, habits, dress, manners and cha-

acter. When Britain is at war and the United States neutral, the merchant service of the United States, holds to British seamen, temptations almost irresistible; high wages and peaceable employ, instead of low wages and war-service;—safety, in lieu of hazard; entire independence, in the place of qualified servitude.

That England, whose situation is insular, who is engaged in a war, apparently for existence, whose seamen are her bulwark, should look upon her safety with jealousy, is inevitable; and that she will not hazard the practical consequence of unregulated exercise, is certain. The question, therefore, presented, directly, for the decision of the thoughtful and virtuous mind, in this country, is—whether war, for such an abstract right, be justifiable, before attempting to guard against its injurious tendency by legislative regulation in failure of treaty.

A dubious right should be advanced with hesitation. An extreme right should be advanced with discretion. Moral duty requires, that a nation, before it appeals to arms, should have been not only true to itself, but that it should have failed in no duty to others. If the exercise of a right, in an unregulated manner, be in effect, a standing invitation to the subjects of a foreign power to become deserters and traitors, is it no injury to that power?

Certainly, moral obligation demands that the right of flag, like all other human rights, should be so used, as that, while it protects what is our own, it should not injure what is another's. In a practical view, and so long as a right of flag is restrained by no regard to the undeniable interests of others, a war on account of impressments, is only a war for the right of employing British seamen, on board American merchant vessels.

The claim of Great-Britain pretends to no further extent than to take British seamen from private mer-

chants take American seamen, and foreign seamen in the American service; and although she disclaims such abuses, and proffers redress, when known, yet undoubtedly grievous injuries have resulted to the seamen of the United States. But the question is, can war be proper for such cause, before all hope of reasonable accommodation has failed? Even after the extinguishment of such hope, can it be proper, until our own practice be so regulated as to remove in such foreign nation, any reasonable apprehension of injury?

The undersigned are clearly of opinion, that the employment of British seamen, in the merchants' service of the United States, is as little reconcilable with the permanent, as the present interest of the United States. The encouragement of foreign seamen is the discouragement of the native American.

The duty of government towards this valuable class of men is not only to protect, but to patronize them. And this cannot be done more effectually than by securing, to American citizens, the privileges of American navigation.

The questions of impressment, like every other question relative to commerce, has been treated in such a manner, that what was possessed is lost without obtaining what was sought. Pretensions, right in theory, and important in interest, urged, with due consideration of our relative power, have eventuated in a practical abandonment, both of what we hoped and what we enjoyed. In attempting to spread our flag over foreigners, its distinctive character has been lost to our own citizens.

The American seamen, whose interest it is to have no competitors in his employment, is sacrificed, that British seamen may have equal privileges with himself.

Ever since the United States have been a nation, this subject has been a matter of complaint and negotiation; and every former administration have treated it according to its obvious nature, as a subject rather for arrangement than for war. It existed in the time of Washington, yet this father of his country recommended no such resort. It existed in the time of Adams, yet, notwithstanding the zeal, in support of maritime rights, which distinguished his administration, war was never suggested by him, as the remedy.

During the eight years Mr. Jefferson stood at the helm of affairs, it still continued a subject of controversy and association; but it was never made a cause of war. It was reserved for the present administration to present the topic to the extreme and most dreadful resort of nations; although England has officially disavowed the right of impressment, as it respects native citizens, and an arrangement might well be made, consistent with the fair pretensions of such as are naturalized.

That the real state of this question may be understood, the undersigned recur to the following facts as supported by official documents. Mr. King, when minister in England, obtained a disavowal of the British government of the right to impress "American seamen," naturalized as well as native, on the high seas. An arrangement had advanced, nearly to a conclusion, upon this subject, and was broken off only, because Great Britain insisted to retain the right on "the narrow seas." What, however, was the opinion of the American minister, on the probability of an arrangement, appears from the public documents, communicated to Congress, in the session of 1803, as stated by Mr. Madison, in these words: "at the moment the articles were expected to be signed, an exception of 'the narrow seas' was urged and insisted on by Lord St. Vincent, and being utterly inadmissible on our part, the negotiation was abandoned."

Mr. King seems to be of opinion, however, "that, with more time than was left him for the experiment, the object might have been overcome." What time was left Mr. King for the experiment, or whether any was ever made, has not been disclosed to the public. Mr. King, on his return to America: it is manifest from Mr. King's expression, that he was limited in point of time, and it is equally clear that his opinion was, that an adjustment could take place. That Mr. King was of the same opinion at the time of the negotiation, is also manifest.

By Mr. King's report to the President, on the 3d of February, 1807, in which he used these expressions. "I take it for granted that you have not failed to make due use of the arrangement concerted by Mr. King with Lord Hawkesbury, in the year 1812, for settling the question of impressment. 'On that occasion and under that administration, the British principle was fairly renounced in favor of the right of our flag, Lord Hawkesbury having agreed to prohibit impressments on the high seas; and Lord St. Vincent's requiring nothing more than an exception of the narrow seas, an exception resting on the obsolete claim of Great Britain to some peculiar dominion over them.' Here then we have a full acknowledgment that Great Britain was willing to renounce the right of impressment on the high seas in favor of our flag; that she was anxious to arrange the subject.

It further appears, that the British ministry called for an interview with Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney on this topic; that they stated the nature of the claim the King's prerogative; that they had consulted crown officers and the board of admiralty, who all concurred in sentiment, that under the circumstances the nation, the relinquishment of the right was a measure which the government could not adopt, without taking on itself a responsibility which no minister would be willing to meet, however pressing the emergency might be. They offered, however, on the part of Great Britain, to pass laws making it penal for British commanders to impress American citizens on board of American vessels on the high seas, if America would pass a law, making it penal for the officers of the United States to grant certificates of citizenship to British subjects. This will be found in the same documents in a letter from Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney to Mr. Madison, dated 11th November, 1806. Under their peremptory instructions, this proposition on the part of Great Britain could not be acceded to by our ministers. Such, however, was the temper and anxiety of England, and such the candor and good sense of our ministers, that an honorable and advantageous arrangement did take place. The authority of Mr. Monroe, then Minister at the court of Great Britain, now Secretary of State, and one of the present administration who have recommended war with Eng-

land, and assigned impressments as a cause, supports the undersigned in asserting that it was honorable and advantageous; for in a letter from Richmond, dated the 28th of February, 1808, to Mr. Madison, the following expressions are used by Mr. Monroe: "I have, on the contrary, always believed, and still do believe, that the ground on which that interest (impressment) was placed by the paper of the British Commissioners of 8th November, 1806, and the explanation which accompanied it, *was both honorable and advantageous to the United States*; that it contained a concession in their favor on the part of Great Britain, on the great principle in contestation, never before made by a formal and obligatory act of their government, which was highly favorable to their interest."

With the opinion of Mr. King, so decidedly expressed, with the official admission of Mr. Madison, with the explicit declaration of Mr. Monroe, all concurring that Great Britain was ready to abandon impressment on the high seas, and with an honorable and advantageous arrangement actually made by Mr. Monroe, how can it be pretended, that all hope of settlement by treaty has failed; how can this subject furnish a proper cause of war?

With respect to the subject of blockade, the principle of the law of nations, as asserted by the United States, is, that a blockade can only be justified when supported by an adequate force. In theory, this principle is admitted by Great Britain. It is alleged, however, that *in practice* she disregards that principle.

The order of blockade, which has been made a specific ground of complaint by France, is that of the 16th of May, 1806. Yet, strange as it may seem, this order, which is now made one ground of war between the two countries, was, at the time of its first issuing, viewed as an act of favor and conciliation. On this subject it is necessary to be explicit. The vague and indeterminate manner in which the American and French governments, in their official papers, speak of this order of blockade, is calculated to mislead. An importance is attached to it, of which, in the opinion of the undersigned, it is not worthy. Let the facts speak for themselves.

(To be Continued.)

Reasons why Federalists, as well as Repub-

For five years past, the United States have been bearded, insulted, abused, and injured, by the government of England, and its petty officers. Our forbearance under these injuries has been falsely construed into imbecility and fear. The time has now arrived when this delusion must vanish. A free people have been driven to the necessity of appealing to arms, "in defence of rights which no independent nation can relinquish." This being the case, our ultimate salvation depends on its being waged with vigor. To England, every just and peaceable overture that it was possible to think of or offer, has been tendered. To the two most important propositions from this country, (propositions calculated to remove every difficulty) *no answer was returned!* We allude to the *impressment of Seamen and Orders in Council*.

"That no proof might be wanting (says the President's Manifesto) of our conciliatory disposition, and no pretext left for a continuance of the practice of impressment, the British government was formerly assured of the readiness of the United States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British subjects were the real and sole object. The communication passed without effect."

Speaking of the Orders in Council, the manifesto says, "So far were the attempts carried to overcome the attachment of the British cabinet to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement, within the competency of the Executive branch of our government, to expect that a repeal of them would be fol-

lowed by a war between the United States and France, unless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication, although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the U. States to acquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea for them, *received no attention!*"

To both of these important propositions thus clearly calculated to remove every pretence for British hostility, *no answer was given!* This conduct irresistibly proves that her object is not to recover her own subjects, *but to impress Americans*; and that her piratical Orders are not intended to "retaliate on France," *but to annihilate American commerce.* This being the fact, all real Americans of every political denomination, will support the government in its efforts to protect the country against the general enemy. To this they have every inducement both of policy and of interest, as their own individual prosperity is involved in the destiny of their country. This duty does not require any surrender of their political opinions, which they will continue to enjoy and exercise in a constitutional manner. They ought to carry the sword to defend the country and constituted authorities in one hand, and their votes, to bestow where they please in the other. If they refuse to obey the will of the majority, how can they ever expect to be obeyed, should they themselves become a majority.

Bost. Chron.

FOR THE WAR.

Through a paper professedly dedicated to promote the interests of America in the present contest with Great Britain, the following observations are submitted, by an admirer of the zeal and patriotism which once fired the breast of a

MONTGOMERY.

To the Citizens of the United States.

Our citizens have been carried into slavery by Englishmen, our women and children have been treacherously murdered by Indians in the pay of Englishmen; our right to a fair trade on the ocean has been denied by Englishmen; Englishmen have openly invited our citizens to engage in a commerce forbidden by our laws; our right to trade with the enemies of England has been interdicted, except on terms arbitrarily dictated by Englishmen; our merchants were put under contribution by Englishmen; our property on the high seas was piratically seized and confiscated by laws arbitrarily framed by Englishmen for our ruin. These are but a part of our complaints against England. If there is in America an advocate for the conduct of England, let him answer, what characteristic of sovereignty was England willing to leave to America?

In the spirit of peace, we, for years, sought justice by treaty; for years we were deluded by insincerity: during our complaints against the impressments of our citizens, the impressment continued and increased; while the British minister was professing peace at Washington, the savages were armed and incited to hostilities on the Wabash; while British ministers were ingeniously protracting negotiations at Washington and London, a private British emissary was organizing treason in our towns; the injuries of which we complained were multiplied during negotiation; new aggressions gave us constantly new causes to complain, while the most frivolous pretexts were resorted to in justification of the injuries

done to us. It may truly be said, that forbearance was exhausted, and that negotiation was but a mockery; nor was there a friend to America, however peaceably inclined, who hoped that honor could be maintained except by an "appeal to arms."

Our representatives to congress were delegated to preserve our constitution, to preserve our property, to preserve our liberty and political rights. Peace was the interest of the United States, if peace could be purchased even at a great sacrifice; peace was the policy of the government and of the representatives of the people, but the only peace we enjoyed was that which was observed by America; on the part of England, every act that constituted war was committed, while our peaceful attitude precluded defence or reprisals. Our property was pirated, our sovereignty violated, dissension sown amongst our people, and the battle of Tippacanoe fought under British auspices.

What was to be done, with these proofs of British hostility before our eyes? Were we to take a precedent from the common practice of England or of nations under similar circumstances? Would England, would any nation suffer these indignities without resistance? Certainly England would not; and that nation, which would submit, or hesitate must prepare to be tributary. It will always be doubted whether president Madison and the twelfth congress were justifiable in delaying hostilities: The war, which was declared, was certainly unavoidable; and the future historian, uninfluenced by party prejudice, will so declare it.

The duty of the citizen is twofold: a compliance with law; and an activity not positive, but imperative. The first of these is absolute and imperative; the second optional, but yet seems to be commanded by a sensation which beats in the breast of every good citizen when engaged in a good cause. War is declared against England by law, and we are bound to submit to and support that law according to its provisions: the citizen, who opposes it, commits a crime and is a traitor; but if we feel, as we ought, the injuries done us; if we would support inviolate our sovereignty, our constitution, and the principles which made us one; if we would assert a trade restricted only by our own municipal regulations and the laws of nations; if we would rescue our citizens from bondage; if, as lovers of peace, we would have a short war, we must not be influenced by a cold phlegmatic compliance with the statute; but, by our union and strength, give a lesson to our enemy, which, by its effect and example, will secure to us a lasting peace, and that respect, from all nations, which virtue and patriotism are so sure to command. The patriotic zeal which distinguished the days of our youth and animated our sires must, if it has slept, be resuscitated. The Roman virtue, Spartan courage, and American patriotism, which distinguished the era of 1776, must signalize that of 1812, and render our second struggle as glorious and successful, and our second peace more secure and lasting than was our first.

The British government have come to a determination to give protection (by licenses) to American vessels bound to the U. States, with British goods, either on British or American account, against British captures.

THE WAR.

NEW-YORK :

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1812.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An interview with G. is requested. We will give his communication to a daily paper for insertion, in case we should not hear soon from him.

T. entertains sentiments which we highly approve. He mistakes in supposing the address of the minority of Congress is given to please H. H. It would be given, as part of regular history, if H. H. had never addressed us. We trust our correspondent T. will, on reflection, find that we adhere strictly to our prospectus; that we are friends of our country, enemies of its enemy, and that, in all we do, all we write, we have in view the securing to our country all the advantages of a successful war, and an honorable peace. Patriotism first dictated the publication of the "War"—if it has proved profitable to the editor, it is because the patriotism of our readers responded to our own.

SUMMARY.

A British flag of truce has arrived at the headquarters of general Dearborn. Rumor says that the British cry "peccavi," and that a suspension of hostilities has been proposed by the governor of Canada. About the same time three British spies named Elijah Clark, Aaron Brink and David Lee, were apprehended near Buffalo, and after undergoing an examination before col. Swift and maj. Miller, they were committed to prison, until a court-martial should be ordered by gen. Hall.

Several of the governors of states have complied with the requisition of the general government, respecting the disposition of the militia; the qualms of some who felt it their duty to decline doing so will now be relieved, as it appears that an invasion of our territory has taken place. The fort of Michilimackinac had surrendered on the 15th July to the allied British and Indian army.

A number of Indian chiefs, from the Missouri territory, arrived at the city of Washington, under the conduct of gen. Clark, on a visit to the president of the United States. They appear to be very respectable, and are very remarkable for their gigantic figures and fine proportion of their forms.

The intelligence of war being declared by the United States against England, reached New-Orleans on the 9th July, and an express was immediately dispatched to the Balize, to prevent the vessels which were lying there from sailing.

A very interesting official statement of the captures of American vessels under the orders in council, blockades, &c. of England and France, has been published. The British captures amount to the astonishing number of *nine hundred and seventeen* sail of American vessels in time of peace!! And the French to *five hundred and fifty-eight*.

At Yucatan, Spanish Maine, 32 Americans were imprisoned in consequence of intelligence, that the United States were expected to declare war against England. A similar proceeding, it is said, was expected at Havanna.

Our advices from gen. Hull bring no positive account of further movements against the enemy. Gen. Dearborn's army is receiving constant reinforcements, and appearances indicate that he will soon move on a visit to our friends in Canada. We have received several evidences of the loyal disposition of the citizens in the eastern states, but cannot afford room for all our documents on this head; the following may be taken as a summary of the whole:

We congratulate the friends of the national government generally, (says the Connecticut Mercury) that through this state there is ascertained to be animated and universal zeal pervading the whole body of those who have been accustomed to think well of its administration. The universal language is, let us adhere firmly to the government of our own country. Let us defend our rights: let us know no submission but to law and order.

From England we learn, that the orders in council have been revoked, British manufactures were to have been shipped in large quantities for the American markets, accompanied with protections against capture by British cruisers. The prince-regent has called on parliament to assist him in restoring peace to the dis-

turbed counties of England; a resolution was passed in parliament that the situation of the Catholics would be considered in the next session. Such was the state of things before the news of war had reached England—what effect the news of war must before now have had on the English people, we have yet to learn. Will the shipments for the United States be continued? Will the half-raised hope of a desponding, starving people be blasted, by relanding the manufactures, and returning them on the manufacturers? or will they be ordered to South America, from whence no returns can be expected, or sent to the Havanna, where, by late accounts, cotton goods were selling 50 per cent. cheaper than they could be purchased in England? These questions are worthy the consideration of Americans and Englishmen. We hope and believe an accommodation with America is indispensable to England; and that all we want will be acceded, if we will be but honest to ourselves.

NAVAL AND MARINE MEMORANDA.

Arrived.

At Norfolk, a gun-boat from Washington city with a detachment of the U. S. Marines.

At Baltimore, British ship Ann Green, 10 guns and 18 men, with rum, coal and pimento, prize to the privateer brig Gossamer. British schooner Alfred, with rum, &c. prize to the privateer Spencer. Ship Henry, from St. Croix for London, 400 tons burthen, coppered to the bends, mounting four 12's and 6 six-pounders, cargo 700 hhds. sugar, 13 pipes Madeira wine, and lignum vitæ, prize to privateer Comet, after an engagement of 15 minutes.

At Philadelphia, British brig Elizabeth and Esther, of Bermuda, with fish, pork, dry goods and iron, prize to the privateer Gov. McKean.

At New-York, British brig Lady Sherbrooke, 250 tons burthen, copper bottomed, carries 4 guns, 6 pounders, with lumber and fish. British Packet Carteret, from Falmouth, and 14 days from Halifax, with the June mail.

At Marblehead, American schooner Dinsmore, taken by the British frigate Maidstone, retaken by a privateer out of Beverly.

At Gloucester, American schooner Four Brothers, taken by the above frigate and retaken by the Orlando privateer.

At Salem, British schooner Diligent, with rum, prize to the privateer Polly. American fisherman Five Sisters, recaptured by the American privateer Dart. British schooner Jane Gray, prize to the privateer Dolphin. British schooner Eliza, with rum and fruit, prize to the privateer Polly.

At Portland, British brig Resolution, with flour, peas and cordage, prize to the privateer Nancy.

At Kennebunk, American brig Concord, captured by the brig of war Emulous, but escaped while the brig of war was in chase of another vessel.

Cleared.

Savannah, Privateer James Madison. Privateer schooner Orando, of 6 guns and 40 men.

Norfolk, Cartel ship Friends, captain Hipkins, for England—Col. Hamilton the late British consul took passage on board her.

Annapolis, British government brig Bloodhound, for Plymouth. This vessel was seized on her arrival, but afterwards released nearly all her seamen deserted from her.

Baltimore, Privateer schooner Tom, Wilson.

New-York, Cartel ship Pacific, for Liverpool, with about 80 passengers. Privateer Bunkerhill, Lewis. Privateer Benjamin Franklin, Ingersol. Privateer Tickler, Johnson.

Privateer schooner Rosamond, Bartholomew. Privateer sloop Black Joke.

Providence, Privateer Leander, Avery.

Newport, Letter of Marque Yankee, Wilson. Among the privateers fitted out at Salem, are the ship America, of 600 tons, 22 guns and 200 men. Several privateers are out from Boston, and, at the last accounts, 107 vessels of different sizes and descriptions were fitting out as privateers at that place—the Chesapeake frigate has nearly completed her repairs at Boston.

Several privateers have returned for men, and some have sailed on a second cruise. It appears that our privateers are very successful in eluding the watchfulness of British war ships, as well as in outsailing them when pursued. Of about 120 privateers which went on cruises not more than about ten have been captured. The following privateers have been captured and either burnt or carried into British ports.

Active, of Newhaven, musquetry and 20 men. Actress, of Newburyport, 4 guns, musquetry and 53 men.

Intention, of Wiscasset, 1 gun, 29 men.

Gleaner, of Kennebunk, 8 guns, 50 men.

Letter of Marque ship Catherine, belonging to Wm. Gray, esq. of Boston, captured by the brig of war Colibri, after a running fight of several hours. The Catherine was very much shattered, but lost none of her men. The Colibri had one killed and 7 or 8 wounded. The beautiful privateer Curlew, of Boston, captured by the British frigate Acasta, and sent into Halifax.

The effect of American privateering begins to be felt by the enemy, as we predicted it would, and in another month the balance will be against the British; a vessel cannot now sail from the British possessions without convoy, nor will they be even then safe. Even Halifax seems to be in a state of blockade by American privateers, and may be compared to a ship surrounded with sharks. The British editor expresses himself on the occasion as follows:

"*Halifax, July 20.* American privateers are swarming on our coast, and in the Bay of Funda; hardly a day passes but we hear of captures made by them; a schr. from hence to Liverpool, N. S. was taken on Friday last near Port Medway; a schr. from hence, with arms and ammunition for Country Harbour, was taken in that harbor on Wednesday last, as also a Liverpool schr. returning from Labrador. Two schrs. from Lunenburg, were captured last week, considerable sums of money taken out of them, and afterwards let go—indeed so numerous are the privateers around the coast, that we consider it very imprudent for any vessels to sail from this port unless under convoy."

The beautiful schooner Rosamond, of 160 tons, which sailed from this port on Wednesday, is allowed, by competent judges, to be as well calculated to annoy the enemy and prove profitable to the concerned, as any cruiser out of America. Her officers have all acted as masters of vessels, the crew consists of persons of nautical experience, and all are selected for their known firmness and courage—upwards of 100 men, well supplied with small arms, &c. together with six 12-pound carronades and two long nines, can scarce fail, in doing execution. The pilots agree that she will outsail any vessel in the British navy; as part of her outfit, she carries a small band to amuse John Bull with the old tune of Yankee Doodle.

POETICAL DEPARTMENT.

LINES,

ADDRESSED TO THE

AMERICAN PATRIOTIC VOLUNTEERS.

AWAKE! awake! to glory wake;
The din of battle calls;
A nation's wrongs your slumbers break,
Columbia! yes—or falls!
Ye freeborn spirits, take the field,
Your country's wrongs redress,
Your country's rights with glory shield,
Your country's fears repress.

A haughty foe invades your rights,
And triumphs in your spoil;
She glories in her base exploits,
And fattens on your toil:
Your Commerce withers on the main,
Your Sons in slavery groan,
Your Brothers' blood your harbours stain,
Your childless Mothers mourn.

Here secret spies infest your land,
Enkind'ling discord's flame;
Combining with a venal band
To crush our legal frame;
To arm the Sire against the Son,
The Son against the Sire!
To cause a Brother's blood to run,
To quench a Brother's ire.

The lurking savage yells for prey,
Along the western wild;
The hunter's track is watch'd by day,
By night his sleep beguill'd;
His blazing cottage frights the gloom,
His infants shriek alarms,
His wife sinks lifeless in a swoon,
Or bleeds within his arms.

"O God! wilt thou not judge" our foes,
And let thy wrath descend;
Avenge an injur'd people's woes,
Their rights and sacred defense!
Inspire our Sons to take the field,
Their country's wrongs redress,
Your country's rights with glory shield,
Your country's fears repress.

Lives here a wretch who would not fight?
A miscreant who would fly?
A dastard who would yield his right—
Or grudge to freely die?
When wrongs and insults crowd his sight,
And sicken on his heart;
When power gives law, and int'rest right,
And truth means only art?

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, New-York, July 29, 1812.

Major Bleecker having obtained leave of absence from the command of the detachment of the New-York State Artillery, in requisition under the law of Congress of the 10th of April last, Major Swartwout will take command of the said detachment, and carry into execution the orders of the 20th of the current month, as well with respect to the West and North Batteries in the city of New-York, as to the command of Fort Richmond and the Park of Artillery on Staten-Island.

By order,

CHAS. W. HUNTER,
Brigade-Major.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Trenton, Aug. 8, 1812.

Brigadier General Armstrong, of the United States army, commanding New-York and its dependencies, having required of the governor of the State of New-Jersey, a detach-

ment of five hundred men, officers and musicians included, to rendezvous at Fort Richmond on Staten-Island on the 20th of the current month; governor Bloomfield, therefore, orders, that maj. gen. Ludlow detach five hundred men, officers and musicians included, from the five thousand men, by general orders of the 25th of April last, detached from the militia, as the quota of the State of New-Jersey, of one hundred thousand militia of the United States, directed to be detached by an act of congress, passed the 10th of April last, and conformably to the requisitions of the president of the United States of the 15th of April, and 26th of May last.

The commanding officer of the said detachment of five hundred men will receive instructions from major-general Ludlow, to repair on the 20th inst. with the said detachment to Fort Richmond on Staten-Island, and on his arrival to report himself to brigadier general Armstrong.

By order of the commander in chief.

JAMES J. WILSON, Adjutant-general.

Head-Quarters, New-York, 3d Aug. 1812.

General Bloomfield being obliged to attend to his official duties of governor of the state of New-Jersey, is relieved in the command of the defence of the city and harbor of New-York, by Brig. Gen. Armstrong.

It is with sincere pleasure, that general Bloomfield presents his most cordial thanks to Col. Burbeck, and all the officers whom he has had the honor to command at this post, for the advantage derived from their information and assistance, in his exertions to discharge his duty, amidst the variety of difficulties incident to the organization and removal of troops, recruited in the additional army; and, in his efforts to accommodate and harmonize the militia, called into the service of the United States, pursuant to a law of Congress, the requisition of the President, and the orders of the Commander in Chief of the state of New-York. By order,

R. H. MACPHERSON, Aid-de-Camp.

DIVISION ORDERS.

New-York, July 6, 1812.

Major-general Coles has received the following general orders:—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Albany, July 27, 1812.

The commander in chief is required by the president of the United States to call into service such part of 15,500 men detached from the first division of infantry as may be required by general Bloomfield for the defence of the southern frontier of this state. Major-general Coles is therefore hereby directed to give notice thereof to the commandants of the brigades of infantry composed of the infantry of the city of New-York, and in Westchester, Kings and Richmond counties, and to order the commandants of those brigades to call out and send their respective detachments into service upon such requisition of gen. Bloomfield, without waiting for further division orders for that purpose. General Coles will also, in concert with general Bloomfield and the said commandants, in anticipation of this requisition, fix beforehand upon the signals for assembling the detachments upon the places at which they shall respectively rendezvous, and upon the route they shall respectively pursue to their destined post, so as to create as little confusion and interference as possible

at the moment of commencing their service, and will also notify the general and field officers thereof. Major-general Coles will also arrange with general Bloomfield and the state commissary, the places and manner of supplying with arms and ammunition that portion of the detachment which may be ordered into field service and be destitute of arms.

By order of the commander in chief,

(Signed)

WM. PAULDING, jun. adj. gen.

Of which you will accordingly take notice: and the officers assigned and men drafted from your brigade having been detached for the service of the United States, you will therefore direct them to take the field without waiting for division orders.

By order of major-general Coles.

(Signed)

BENJ. U. COLES, aid-de-camp.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortland, July 24, 1812.

The men drafted from the brigade of Westchester county militia having been detached for the service of the United States, as appears from the above division orders, you will therefore direct those of your regiment to take the field in future without waiting for brigade orders. By order of brig. gen. P. V. COURT-

LANDT, jun.

JACKSON ODELL, brigade maj.

To Lieut. Col. Commandant.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

July 7, 1812.

ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS within the

United States are required forthwith to report to the Marshals (or to the persons to be appointed by them) of the respective States or Territories within which they may reside, their names, their age, the time they have been in the United States, the persons composing their families, the places of their residence, and their occupations or pursuits; and whether, and at what time, they have made the application to the courts, required by law, as preparatory to their naturalization. And the marshals, respectively, are to make to the Department of State, returns of all such British subjects, with the above circumstances annexed to their names.

PATRIOTISM.

We are authorised by our collector to state that Mr. John H. Deubell, merchant, of this city, has fitted out a schooner of 113 tons, and tendered the same to the revenue department, to be employed in the United States' service, in any manner that may be deemed useful, free of any expenses.

Savannah paper.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY.

Mrs Elizabeth Bell, of Nova Scotia, passenger on board schr. Ann, Kelly, master, from Halifax, taken and sent into Salem by the privateer Dolphin, begs leave to acknowledge, with much gratitude, the gentlemanly and humane treatment of the captain and prize master of the Dolphin, in returning to her 900 dollars, together with all her personal effects, &c.

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